

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
APRIL 5, 1916.

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PART 87

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



AFTER THE COUNTER-ATTACK: FRENCH TROOPS RESTING AFTER VICTORY.

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AN ENEMY'S SHELL MAKES A CROSS OVER THE GRAVES OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA IN PARIS.

THE "SUSSEX"; THE "ALCANTARA"; AND THE "MINNEAPOLIS."

THE KING'S WOMEN GARDENERS.

PRINCE HENRY WITH THE ETON O.T.C.

BRINGING UP GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND SUPPLIES FOR THE ASSAULT ON ERZERUM: A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.

THE STORMING OF THE KARAGUBEK FORT OF ERZERUM: A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.

GAS-MASKED CHILDREN IN RHEIMS.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

THE FIRST ARMoured CAR SEEN IN TEHERAN.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA: A REMARKABLY INTERESTING UP-TO-DATE PORTRAIT.

WITH THE PORTUGUESE FORCES.

RIDDING A BRITISH TRENCH OF RATS, WITH BAYONET AND TERRIER.

INDIA'S HELP IN EAST AFRICA.

IN THE KILIMANJARO COUNTRY.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF DOUAUMONT.

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GENERAL CADORNA.

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FRENCH CAVALRY IN STEEL HELMETS: PART OF THE FORCES IN RESERVE BEHIND VERDUN—A SQUADRON AT EXERCISE.

French War Office Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.

THE GREAT WAR.

AS the spring, with its seasonable blizzards and its rare sunlight, deepens, there are many indications of the growing strength of the Allies—indications not entirely due to the Paris Conference. The suggestion now becomes an affair of armies quite as much as arm-chair opinion and square-table congresses. The resurgence of activity noted last week is also manifest in this; and again the sense of quickening perceptible is all to the credit of the Allies.

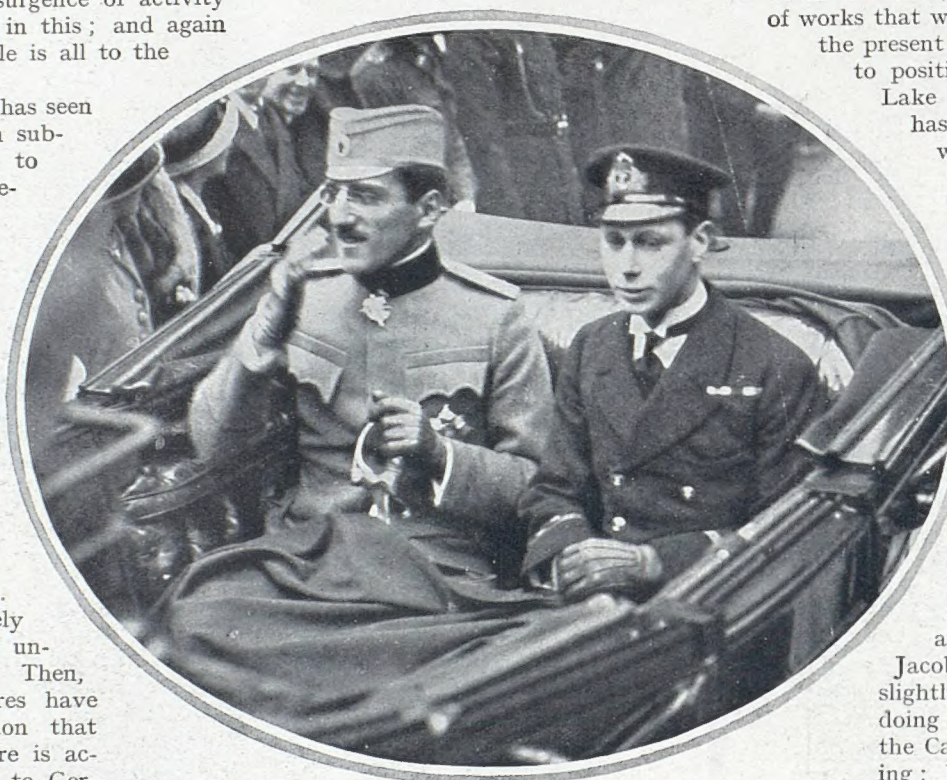
It is not merely that Germany has seen fit to warn the world, and her own subjects, that Russia seems prone to make movements with "unprecedented numbers of men and munitions"—an admission of someone's else's strength un-Germanic enough to be notable—but a more profound indication of how matters are tending is to be found in the movements of the French. The French, after the many defeats in Wolff's Wireless, and after a pounding for six weeks by the heaviest shell-fire in history, have yet turned with unshaken calm, and have retaken ground made redoubtable by German victory. This Gallic resilience is not merely a thing to admire, but a sign unpleasantly ominous to Germany. Then, too, our own troops about Ypres have shown nimbleness and aggression that speak well for the future; there is activity, not entirely satisfactory to Germany, in Thrace; and Italy, in spite of snows and the difficulties of her campaign, has shown a large energy, and has been fighting valiantly and successfully.

It would seem that the suggestion made last week that the Russian activity was mainly concerned with a play for

positions was true enough. The thaw has now set in, and, though there is still some activity, the general energy has slackened on a battle-front that is a swamp where it is not made up of inland seas. It is obvious that both sides must have been making extensive preparations during the winter to meet these watery conditions, and it is therefore very much to the favour of the Russians that they were able to force the fighting at an excellent moment, to oust their enemies out of works that would have been valuable to them in the present circumstances, and press them back to positions of less merit. In the sector of Lake Narotch where General Kuropatkin

has been making things lively, our Ally was able, at the opening of the week, to carry two lines of works at Postavy. A German counter to the south of the lake gave them the command of a small salient, though the return of the Russians gained part, if not all, of this back. The lake district here is becoming terrible; and, though the Russians have made gains in the forest south of the village of Mokrytsa, the ground is under water, and any fighting supremely difficult. Northward, in the Dvinsk sector, our Ally still continues to hold strongly the wedge driven into the German line at Augustinhof and Yepukn, near Jacobstadt; though the Germans, under slightly better climatic conditions, are doing their best to repair their line. In the Caucasus the thaws also hamper fighting; but, in spite of this, the Russian advance is still going on towards Trebizond, Erzinghan, and beyond Bitlis. The coastal advance has now approached to within about twenty-five miles of Trebizond, and, with the help of the Black Sea Fleet, is breaking all Turkish attempts at counter-offensive, and is moving, on beyond the

[Continued overleaf.]



THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA IN LONDON—WITH PRINCE ALBERT.

The brave struggles and sore sufferings of Serbia have won the sympathy of the world, and London gave the Crown Prince a warm-hearted greeting on his arrival at Charing Cross on Friday. Prince Albert is seen with Prince Alexander, who was accompanied to this country by the Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch. Prince Alexander is the second son of King Peter of Serbia. Prince George renounced his rights as Crown Prince in favour of his brother in 1909.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



THE ENEMY AND THE PROBLEM OF HIS MEN: YOUNG GERMAN RECRUITS BEING TRAINED AT STORMING PALISADES, IN BELGIUM.

There is a certain significance about this illustration—an enemy photograph which has reached England through a neutral channel. It shows partially trained young German recruits, apparently of the 1916 Class, which, as has been stated, was called up some time ago, several months ahead of the ordinary date of enrolment, continuing their training in Belgium—that is, close to the front. The object of

pushing youths forward, prematurely sending them into the war-zone instead of training the recruits completely at the home depôts, can only mean that they are wanted on the spot, to be flung into the battle-line on emergency, regardless of their being incompletely trained. Their presence so near the front confirms the accounts of the serious shortage in the enemy's ranks.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

Oghene Dere river. From Bitlis our Ally has advanced twenty-five miles, has crossed the road from Diarbekir to Persia, and has captured the town of Khizan; this should bring them soon to the upper reaches of the Tigris below Lake Van. Khizan is about one hundred miles from Nesibin, the



ON THE WAY TO THE TRENCHES: INDIAN PIONEERS.
Photograph by Gorce.

railhead (as far as can be ascertained) of the railway of supply to Bagdad.

The fighting in the West has been sporadic in the last few days. The struggle on the northern sector of the defence is still confined almost entirely to artillery work, and not the old cyclonic artillery work at that; and what movement there has been is again in the extreme left flank. The German aim here is, of course, to carry the French defences south-west of Malancourt, those on Hill 304 among them, and so to get across the line of the works holding so firmly north of Chattancourt, Cumières, and the works of the Mort Homme. On Tuesday a powerful bombardment led to a vigorous attack on the Haucourt front south-west of Malancourt, where the enemy had established a position on a slight mound. The wave formation was again employed, and the formation was met with the usual intense fire of small-arms and artillery. A whole brigade of fresh troops

was used, but the brigade was shattered, and no gains were registered. The fighting extended in this sector over the course of a few days and on Thursday a small advance was made by the enemy north of Malancourt. From this the German centre of attack shifted again to the east of the Meuse, and attacks, accompanied by fire-spray tactics, were launched against Douaumont. Two of these assaults were met on Thursday, and broken without much difficulty, the loss of life on the part of the enemy being again very heavy. The end of the week saw a heavy development of the German infantry attack. Against Malancourt and the Mort Homme, west of the Meuse, and against Vaux, to the east, strong assaults were launched on Friday and Saturday. That directed against Malancourt had the greatest tactical success. The village not only stands in a hollow under the well-placed fire of guns, but, as held by the French, it formed a marked salient in the defensive organisation. On Friday morning the Germans brought up great numbers of troops to assail the line on its three sides and to break this wedge in their front. A series of attacks made by

[Continued overleaf.]



INDIAN CAVALRY OFFICERS VISITING THIS COUNTRY: A MORNING RIDE IN ROTTEN ROW.

Arrangements have been made for parties of Indian officers belonging to regiments of the Indian cavalry serving in France to visit England, each visit covering a period of seven complete days. The first party to arrive were specially received by the King at Buckingham Palace. They represented regiments belonging to all the army corps commands of the Indian Empire, from the Punjab to the Deccan.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



RAILWAY WORK IN THE BUSH ON A BRITISH FRONT: AN INDIAN CORPS PREPARING A LIGHT-LINE TRACK.

The Indian Army comprises among its regiments of the line a number of battalions which bear the title of "Pioneers," a designation not in the English Home Service Army for corresponding units. They are distinct from the "Sappers and Miners" of the Indian Service, who answer more or less to the British Royal Engineers, and are organised in regiments with special companies and sections under

officers of the Royal Engineers, with native subordinate officers, N.C.O.'s and rank and file, as in all the Indian Staff Corps regiments of whatever arm of the Service, who are specially trained mostly at Roorkee. Certain of the companies are "Railway Companies," and something of the work that is falling to them to perform at the front is seen in the above illustration.—[Photo. by Gorce.]

three to five German brigades were resisted during the darkness, and great losses dealt out. The last of the attacks, however, succeeded in penetrating the salient, and it was considered wisest to withdraw the exhausted French troops. The relin-

French troops. The relinquishment was made the easier since Malancourt is not of paramount importance in the plan of resistance; even with it in German hands, the approaches to Hill 304 and Mort Homme are still terrible in their difficulty, and are still under the fire of the French artillery. On the same day a movement of some power was made against the line on the Mort Homme. Of several assaults, made with great strength of troops and guns, only one succeeded in gaining a footing in some first-line elements. Even here the Germans were flung back, as they were on all other occasions. The attack on Vaux was made on Saturday, and the thrust was made on the ravine between the foot of Douaumont and Vaux village; after stubborn and costly fighting, in which the assault was stifled more than once, the Germans succeeded in turning the French from that small portion of Vaux which they then held. Beyond this trifling gain there were no others.

At the time these various attacks were going on, the French were also in action. They showed that the defence of Verdun is now likely

to pass from a resistance that is passive to one that is active. The French attack was on the west of the Meuse, striking at that portion of the left flank where the Germans had made their initial gains. The Germans and their fire-jets had won a strong hold of the wood of Avocourt last week; they had filled it with fresh troops, and had strengthened its defences, embodying a new and powerful work called the Avocourt Redoubt. The French rush was directed against this line, and it was successful. The south-east horn of the wood was won back to a depth of 300 yards, the Redoubt taken, and the ground immediately consolidated. The enemy countered, but unavailingly, and though he has endeavoured through much hard fighting to drive the French back again, the French have held on unshaken.

At the beginning of the week the British showed a spurt of vivacity. On March 27 the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers made an attack on some rising ground at St. Eloi, south-west of Ypres, carried 600 yards of German trench, and held on very tightly. The enemy position thus taken was on a mound or large dump, which gave them an unpleasant advantage over our line here. Several counters were tried, notably a bombing attack on Saturday, but the line yet remains firmly in our hands.

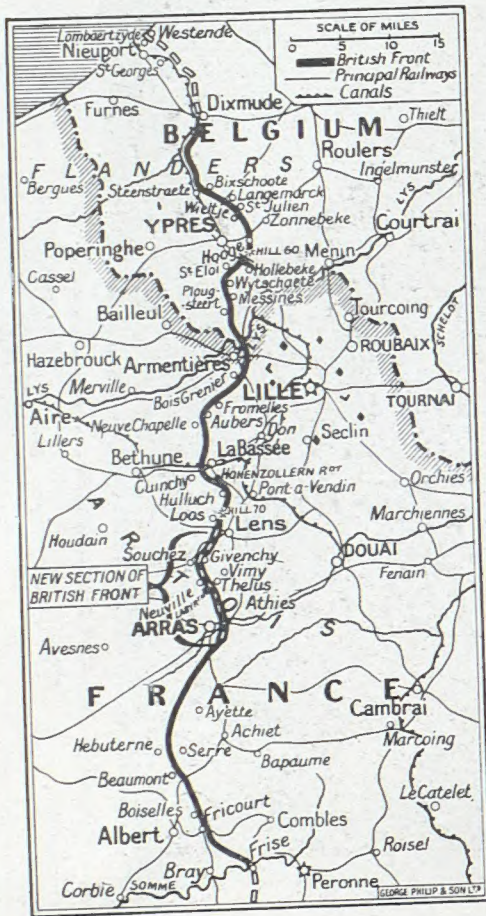
The briskening of naval affairs was made manifest once more by a raid of British ships into German waters on March 25, and the further raid from these ships of several seaplanes over Schleswig-Holstein. The object of the encounter was to bomb the airship-sheds on the mainland east of the island



THE KING'S FOURTH SON, SAID TO BE DESTINED
FOR THE NAVY: PRINCE GEORGE.

Prince George was born on December 20, 1902, and will thus be of age for entering the Royal Naval College at Osborne next September, as it is reported he will do. His brothers, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, were both there. Prince Henry, who was sixteen on March 31, is at Eton, where he is in the Officers' Training Corps.—[Photo. by Ernest Brooks.]

Training Corps.—[Photo. by Ernest Brooks.]



THE EXTENDED BRITISH LINE IN FRANCE:
OUR FRONT, SHOWING THE NEW SECTION
BETWEEN LENS AND ARRAS RECENTLY TAKEN
OVER, AND THAT BETWEEN ARRAS AND ALBERT
TAKEN OVER LAST AUGUST.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE DEADLIEST TRENCH-BOMB: A FRENCH SOLDIER AND AN AIR-TORPEDO.

The air-torpedo, a type of projectile brought into being by the tactics of trench-warfare, is the largest and most formidable of the various bombs so employed. It is fitted with three tail-fins which have the effect of steadying its flight, and give it the appearance of a marine torpedo. It is fired from a special trench-mortar.—[Photo, by Wynllham.]



THE AIRMAN WHO ENGAGED A ZEPPELIN AT 9000 FT.: LIEUT. BRANDON, RFC

Lieut. A. de Bathe Brandon, of the Royal Flying Corps who attacked a Zeppelin during the raid on the night of March 31, at a height of 9000 feet, is stated to have given up a good position in New Zealand in order to come to England and offer his services. He obtained his commission last December, and qualified as a pilot a few weeks ago.—

[Photo by Birkett.]

of Sylt. Several places were bombed by the five machines that took part in the affair, but the work was marred by a blizzard which raged at the time. For this reason, three of the planes were forced to come down and the pilots were taken prisoners. Whatever the value of the air raid, however, the sea affair was all to our credit. The convoy of light cruisers and destroyers—under Commodore Tyrwhitt once more—that carried the planes close up to the island of Sylt were able to get some excellent blows home. German patrol-vessels were encountered and attacked, and two armed trawlers were chased, set on fire, and sunk. Some elements of the German fleet were rushed to the scene, and a fight resulted. In this the British cruiser *Cleopatra* came upon a German destroyer, and, finding her too close, rammed her and cut her in two. We had one casualty also: during the dirty weather the destroyer *Medusa* came into collision with the destroyer *Laverock*. The vessel was so badly damaged that her crew, in spite of the sea then running, were taken off by the *Lassoo*, another destroyer; no lives were lost. It is feared that the *Medusa* has now sunk.

The week which began with this piece of naval news ended with the happier note of a raiding Zeppelin shot down over England. On Friday night five Zeppelins came over the East and North-East Coasts, dropping a number of bombs, doing rather less material damage than

usual, and causing seventy-two casualties, of which twenty-eight represent deaths. The dirigibles appear to have had a warm time from the first, for they were picked up by the searchlights and met with steady gunnery fire, which was apparently of a greatly improved kind. One of the

Zeppelins, also, was hit by a shell in the upper part of the fabric, near the tail. She was seen to be in difficulties, and in the end she fell into the sea near the Kentish Knock light-ship off the mouth of the Thames. Patrol-boats took off her crew of eighteen, and while the vessel was being towed she broke up and sank, probably because her crew had damaged her to this end. A machine-gun, some ammunition, a petrol-tank riddled by shrapnel, and some machinery were dropped, either by this vessel or by another, in an effort to lighten ship. Unofficial eye-witnesses also state that the dirigible so brought down—the *L 15*—showed evidences of having been badly peppered by our gunners. While we have every reason for satisfaction at this success, there is a tendency in some quarters to get a little heady over the matter. It is just as well to realise that one Zeppelin down does not give us entire victory over the German

aerial fleets. At the same time, it is a sign that we have now both the guns and gunners able to meet the raider, and that future raids upon us are not going to be made with impunity.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: APRIL 3, 1916.



FOR GENERAL PÉTAINE'S GUNS: FRENCHWOMEN FINISHING SHELL-CASES.

"Send us what we want—the rest is our affair." So the gallant defender of Verdun, General Pétain, is credited with having replied to a question put to him as to the capability of the Verdun forces to make a prolonged resistance.

French Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.



A PRIZE FROM THE AIR: AN AUSTRIAN BIPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN THE SNOW BY THE ITALIANS.

Both Italian and Austrian airmen have been making reconnaissance and bomb-dropping flights in the Alps and on the Carso front, in spite of the rigours of the season and the high altitudes at which the fighting is taking place. Aircraft work among the mountains is even more adventurous (from accounts that have been published) than over the more or less flat country such as comprises the generality of

the *terrain* both in Flanders and Northern France and on the Russian frontier, for one reason because of the variability of the air-currents. The balance of advantage in captures has been on the side of the daring and skilful Italians, one of whose prizes, a recently brought-down Austrian biplane, is shown above.—[Photo, by Brocherel.]



NOT 1416, BUT 1916! GERMAN CROSS-BOWS FOR GRENADE-FLINGING, AS FOUND IN A CAPTURED TRENCH-ARMOURER'S WORKSHOP.

At first glance, the above illustration might pass for a corner in some German armourer's workshop of the Middle Ages with just-finished cross-bows, such as were used at Crécy, laid out on the workbenches. As a fact, the weapons seen are cross-bows, of the modernised type, but following with remarkable closeness the mediaeval model. They are in keeping with the antique pattern helmets and

body-armour for men on foot, mortars, etc. of which many illustrations have been given in previous issues, that the present war has called back; and are for shooting grenades. They are shown in a German armourer's working-place in rear of the trench-lines which the French took possession of on storming a German position.—[French War Office Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



PROTECTING THE HEADS OF OUR SOLDIERS AGAINST SHRAPNEL-FIRE : CANADIAN INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES WEARING THE NEW HELMET.

On March 29, an officer jumped from the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons and shouted : "I am asked to ask you to protect the heads of the British soldiers against shrapnel fire." In the House of Lords on March 9 Lord Sandhurst, replying for the War Office, stated that a large number of steel helmets had already been provided and were then in use. Like the French helmets, they are

made of special steel, scrupulously tested, but are somewhat differently shaped. A Reuter message from the British Headquarters on March 6 said : "The new British steel casque has had its battle-baptism, and the results of the test have been more than satisfactory. . . . In the assault upon the Bluff, on March 2 last, and the subsequent fighting, it met with the first great test."—[Photo. by C.N.]



MODERN GERMAN WAR-ART! A CHARGE OF AUSTRIAN TYROLESE TROOPS AS DRAWN FOR VIENNA BY A TYROLESE.

As a sample of up-to-date German war-art, this piece of work is characteristic. As to its happiness of idea and execution and its artistic merits—those are matters best, perhaps, left to the reader's judgment. The details in general rather suggest the clumsy Teutonic efforts at effect remarked in the grotesquely exaggerated Behrens and Metzner sculptures of German warriors on the grandiose Battle of

Leipzig Monument, unveiled in 1913. Egger-Lienz, the Tyrolean sculptor, is responsible for the drawing illustrated above (reproduced from a German paper), which, it is stated, is eventually to find its home in Vienna. The composition, which is labelled "1915," purports to represent men of one of the Austrian Tyrolean regiments victoriously charging the Italians across the snow on an Alpine battlefield!

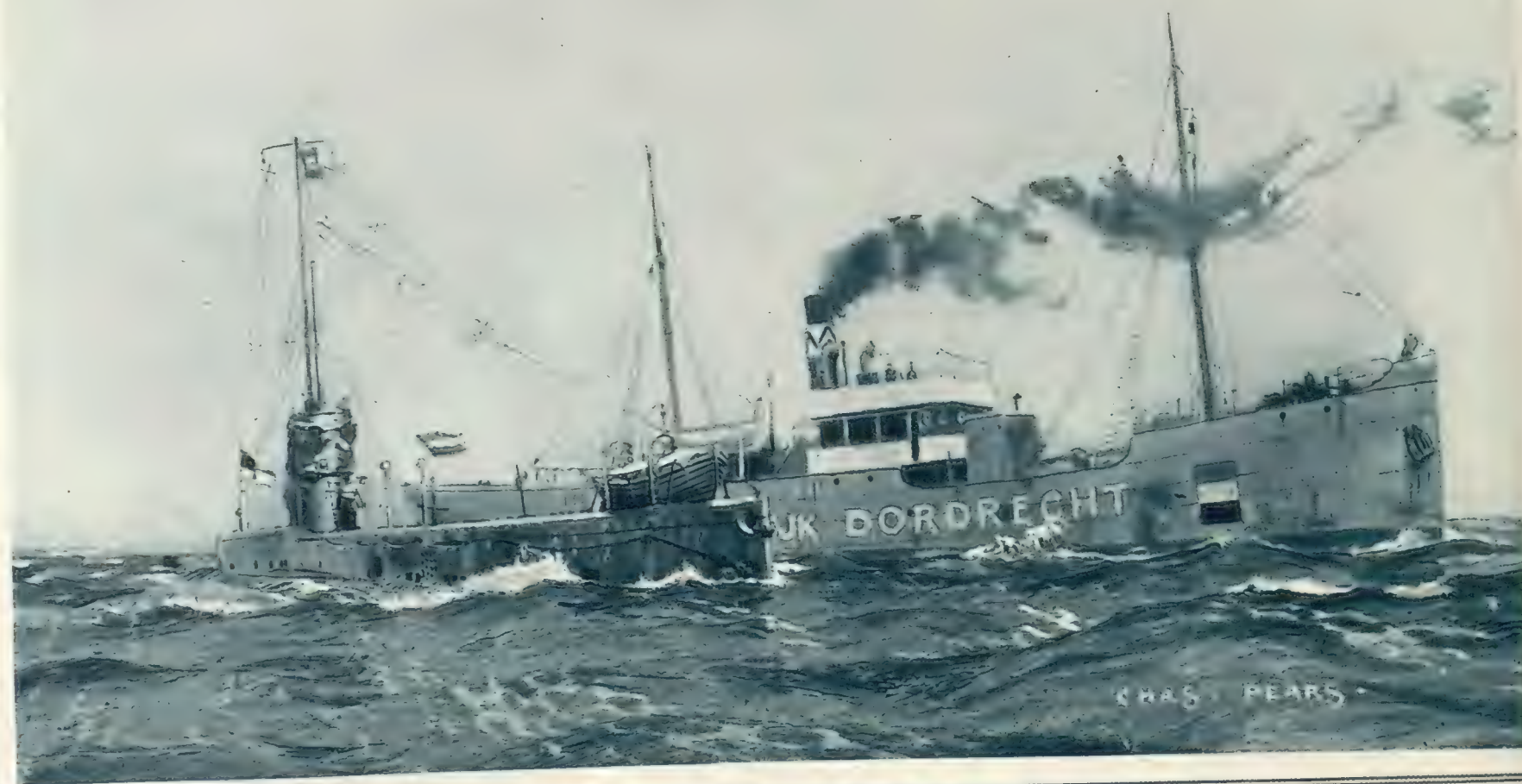


Gott strafe England!

THE ENEMY AS HE SEES HIMSELF: A VIENNESE CONCEPTION OF THE "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND" SPIRIT, ON A PICTURE-CARD.

It is generally supposed that other people form a less favourable opinion of us than we do ourselves. Thus the poet sings: "O wad some power the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us." It is difficult to imagine, however, that any less prepossessing conception of the enemy's "Gott strafe England" spirit could be imagined than that here reproduced from a picture post-card emanating from

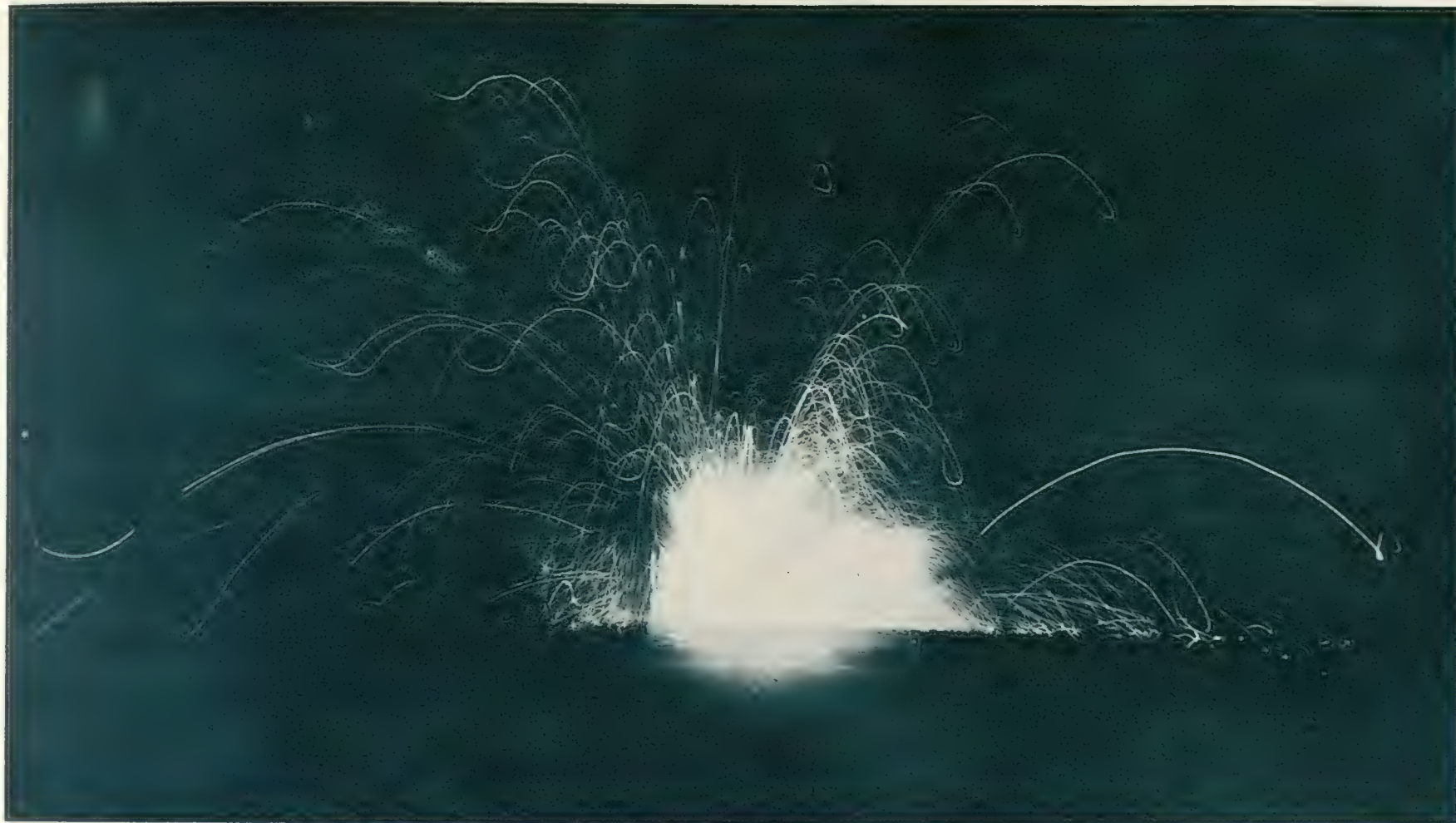
Vienna. Even an Englishman whose family had been murdered by German bombs could hardly succeed in making the personification of Teutonic hate more odious and repulsive. The enemy-artist is certainly to be congratulated on the candour of his self-revelation, if not on the self he has to reveal. Apparently he is proud of it, or he would not expose it so nakedly to all the world.



WITH A BOARDING-BOAT ON HER FORECASTLE: A BRITISH SUBMARINE, ON EXAMINATION DUTY, STOPPING A NEUTRAL.

In addition to the large number of patrol-vessels of every description, including destroyers and torpedo-boats, regularly employed on special service for challenging and examining all neutral and other vessels passing to and fro within the war-area, work of the same kind has been allotted to submarines. The above illustration shows one of our submarines in the performance of that duty. The submarine is

seen in the act of questioning a Dutch trading-steamer which has just brought to in response to a signal. For the purposes of the special duty, the submarines so employed carry on davits on the forecastle a small dinghy, for boarding purposes, which is borne in addition to the ordinary Berthon collapsible, or folding, boats which form part of every submarine's service-equipment.—[Drawn by Charles Pearce.]



THE FIREWORKS OF WAR, ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A STAR-SHELL BURSTING AT NIGHT NEAR OUR LINES.

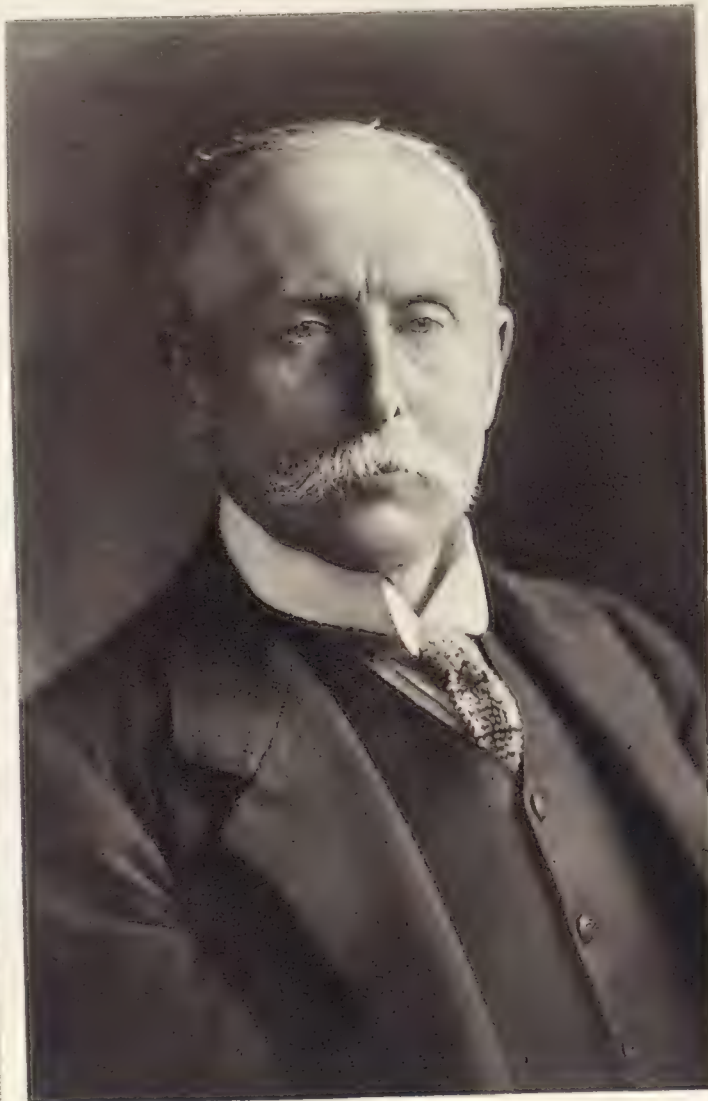
Brock's benefit nights at the Crystal Palace are now pleasures of the past, or the above illustration might reasonably be taken as a picture of a grand spectacular firework display on such an occasion. In reality, the scene is a night-effect in the Western war-area, a photograph of the bursting of a star-shell near the British lines. The vivid illumination over a wide space of ground resulting from star-shell

bursts has caused their being made use of more extensively than any other kind of illuminating projectile. In particular are they employed by the enemy, who fire them off at constant intervals after dark all along the front, and employ them freely to show up the ground in advance whenever they are making a night-attack, or themselves expect an attack.—[Official Photograph; issued by the Press Bureau.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

LXIV.—GENERAL SIR HENRY MACKINNON.

THE successor to Lord Derby in the post of Director-General of Recruiting is a distinguished soldier whose name has been very familiar to the public ever since the South African War, when he commanded a famous corps of Volunteers. General William Henry Mackinnon, better known as Sir Henry Mackinnon, was born sixty-four years ago, and is the son of the late W. A. Mackinnon, chief of the Clan Mackinnon, of Acryse Park, Kent. He was educated at Harrow, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Army and served in the Grenadier Guards, to the second battalion of which he became Adjutant. He was Captain in 1872, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1881, and Colonel in 1889. From 1884 to 1885 he acted as Assistant Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, and the following year he was Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. In 1899 he was Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Home District Staff, and the same year he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, whose illustrious service he shared in the field, was mentioned in despatches, appointed Colonel on the Staff, and awarded the Companionship of the Bath. In 1900 he was promoted Major-General, and at the conclusion of the war he was appointed to the command of the Imperial Yeomanry at Aldershot. This post General Mackinnon held until 1904, in which year he became Director of Auxiliary Forces at Headquarters. For the next three years he continued in that post, and was then appointed



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY MACKINNON, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RECRUITING.

Photograph by Sarony.

Director-General of the Territorial Army. This office he quitted in 1910 to assume that of General Officer Commanding in Chief the Western Command, which he continues to hold together with his new office. General Mackinnon holds the Queen's medal with four clasps, awarded for his services in South Africa. In 1903 he was created a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and five years later this distinction was followed by a Knight-Commandership of the same Order, and in the same year he was created K.C.B. He had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the previous year. In the field General Mackinnon proved his ability, and his handling of a corps lately raised from among civilians gave them a discipline and organisation that enabled them to play their part worthily by the side of regular troops. With the name and fame of the "C.I.V." General Mackinnon's own name and fame will go down to history. He is an organiser as well as a leader, and has had much bureaucratic experience. His work has brought him into contact with civilian soldiers as well as Regulars, and he is consequently well fitted to deal with problems of recruiting, which has a highly technical as well as a spectacular side. General Mackinnon comes in at the close of the spectacular phase—a phase which had its day and passed—and brings to a stern task the abilities of a practical soldier. He has been, like so many other soldiers, from Cæsar onwards, not neglectful of the pen, and his "Journal of the C.I.V. in South Africa" is a vivid record of that corps every member of which was enrolled a Freeman of the City of London.



ONE OF THE FRENCH LONG-RANGE GUNS THE ITALIANS ARE USING IN THE ALPS: A 220-MM. SIEGE-PIECE.

For years before the war the Vienna General Staff devoted special attention to the Alpine frontier and the fortification of the passes. At the cost of many millions, forts of special design, armed with heavy artillery, were constructed on every commanding eminence overlooking the passes. These forts the Italians have to reduce, practically one by one, and their situation, often perched on almost inaccessible

crag, requires long-range heavy guns. Well equipped with ordnance of suitable calibre of their own make as the Italians are, they use in addition guns of the effective French type of which the Schneider-Creusot firm make a specialty. One, a 260-mm. (10-inch) piece, firing a 450-lb. projectile, is seen in position.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



NOW PAYING A VISIT TO ENGLAND: THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA AT THE FRONT WHILE IN FRANCE.

The Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, who is visiting England in turn with the other Allies, has already paid similar visits to Italy and France, while en route to this country. In the above illustration, the Crown Prince is seen while in France during a tour of inspection he made to a section of the French front. On that occasion, he was accompanied by both President Poincaré and General Joffre. The

Crown Prince is to the right, in front of the barbed wire, a little apart from the grouped officers. President Poincaré is readily recognisable, wearing a dark flat cap and open dark cloak. General Joffre is the stalwart, dark-cloaked figure close to the President, with a roll of paper in his hand.—
[Official French Photograph; supplied by Topical.]

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ALLY TROOPS SEEN IN LONDON FOR THE FIRST TIME: A SERBIAN INFANTRY DETACHMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE STRAND.

Londoners have not yet seen Italian or Portuguese troops in the streets of the capital, but, except for these, it may be taken that samples of the Armies of all the other Allied Powers have made their appearance in our streets during the past few months. Belgian soldiers, of course, abound, and are to be met with all over London: some, recruits under training still; others birds of passage, on leave from

the Army in the field, temporarily in London to visit refugee friends. A number of French soldiers are also to be seen now and again, and some Russians have been met. The newest comers are some Serbian soldiers, a detachment of whom are shown here while passing along the Strand, where their presence attracted special attention and drew a large crowd of appreciative followers.—[Photo. by Central Press.]

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ORIENTAL INTEREST IN THE WAR AND SYMPATHY WITH OUR CAUSE: AN EASTERN POTENTATE BEING RECEIVED ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.

All through the East the reverberations of the Great War are sounding, in countries beyond the zone of operations as well as in those where fighting has actually taken place. It is safe to say that the majority of Oriental native rulers favour the cause of the Allies, especially those who have had opportunities of contrasting the colonisation methods of the Allies and the enemy. They appreciate the courtesy

and consideration invariably shown to them by officials and by naval and military officers. They realise, to speak of this country alone, that Britain always acts towards friendly native rulers in the sympathetic spirit of Queen Victoria's great Proclamation to India when she assumed the title of its Empress—a Proclamation which King George recently confirmed.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]



WITH "PASSIONATE LOVE OF FRANCE IN THEIR HEARTS," AND WOUNDED IN HER CAUSE: CONVALESCENT FRENCH AFRICAN SOLDIERS AT ROYAN.

France treats generously the African troops who have served her so well. A number of their wounded were sent to Royan, on the Gironde estuary. Here one sees (to quote a French account) "blue-uniformed riflemen from Algeria or Tunis, Spahis in red, with yellow turbans, Goumiers with white burnous, and slim Moroccans. . . . In the old college in the park, arranged as a convalescent hospital under good Doctor B., a Mussulman-like themselves, they can imagine themselves at home. . . . There they are, happy and proud, their medals and stripes on their breasts, in their mouths tales of heroism, and in their hearts a passionate love for France. . . . Here . . . is a Moorish café with benches, mats, and stove, and picturesque groups sitting or squatting round a game of cards or dominoes."—[Drawn by J. Simont.]



A "SAUSAGE BALLOON," ASCENDING TO OBSERVE ARTILLERY FIRE: AN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT.

Kite-balloons are extensively employed in the war, for observation purposes, both by the Army and, in some cases, by the Navy. Our Allies and the enemy also make great use of them. An air-pilot writing on the subject in the "Daily Mail" recently, and explaining why the kite-balloon came into being, and how it works, said: "Nothing can be more delightful than a cross-country trip in a free spherical

balloon; but with the captive spherical it is another matter owing to the incessant rolling and vibration. This greatly interferes with observation work, which needs steadiness above all things. There is also a limit to the altitude which a balloon can reach, and that is not much above 1200 feet. Taking into consideration that a captive spherical is not a safe craft in any wind exceeding 17 miles per hour, the

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WHAT AN AIR-SCOUT SEES: A VIEW TAKEN FROM THE BASKET OF AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON ON A DULL DAY. days are few and far between on which it can be of service, and such days must be free from rain, mist, and fog. To get over these difficulties, all kinds of improvements were tried, for the most part special methods of suspending the basket. These, however, were all unsuccessful until Captain von Sigsfeld and Major von Parseval, of the German Army, after long and costly experiments, produced the modern

captive kite-balloon, the popular name for which is the 'Sausage.' This ship can be put up in a wind of up to 50 miles per hour velocity. The main idea is a longish balloon which sets itself to the direction of the wind diagonally, like a kite."—[Official Photographs issued by the Press Bureau; supplied by Central News.]



THE MOST MODERN METHOD OF LAND-WARFARE USED AGAINST REBELLIOUS TRIBESMEN OF WEST EGYPT: A BRITISH

Armoured cars have been used with telling effect in Western Egypt, as in the capture of the Senussi camp at Birwar, and, three days later, the rescue of the imprisoned survivors of H.M.S. "Tara." Describing the former exploit, the War Office stated: "The armoured-cars action on March 14 under the Duke of Westminster was a very dashing affair. . . . The main camp was seen about a mile south of the road twenty-five miles west of Sollum. Direction was immediately changed, and all but two of the cars advanced in line. These latter went about two miles farther, but the whole gun-team was carried on. . . . Our



TRIBESMEN OF WEST EGYPT: A BRITISH ARMOURD-CAR RAID ON A SENUSSI CAMP.—DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

prisoned survivors of the fighting affair. . . . The enemy's gun-teams were shot down while the cars were 400 yards away. The cars then dashed into the camp. The hostile forces scattered in every direction, and the pursuit was carried on. . . . Our force consisted of 8 officers and 32 other ranks, casualties being one officer slightly wounded. The enemy's casualties have been already reported as 50 killed."



THE PARIS CONFERENCE: LORD KITCHENER AND SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

The wisdom of the great Conference of the Allies, in Paris, has evidently justified itself, its absolute agreement both as to the object of the war and the methods of securing victory being admitted. M. Briand voiced the opinion of all the Allies when he said: "In the intensive pursuit of the war unity of views, of aim, of action, is the condition of success; it is the solid foundation of our resolve to



THE PARIS CONFERENCE—MUNITION MINISTERS: M. ALBERT THOMAS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

conquer and of our unshakable confidence in the triumph of our cause." The Conference was the concrete manifestation of this fine expression of the spirit which animates the whole of the Allies. The unruffled content expressed on the faces of the subjects of our photographs speaks for itself, and is of the best possible omen.—[Photos. by Wyndham, Paris.]



BRITISH HONOURS FOR FRENCH HEROES: GENERAL SIR BRYAN MAHON DECORATING OFFICERS AND MEN AT SALONIKA.

The photographs above testify to the cordiality of our relations with our French allies. They represent an incident at Salonika: the presentation of British decorations specially awarded for services at the Dardanelles to officers and men of the French Army. The ceremony of personally distributing the decorations fell to General Sir Bryan Mahon, as the British Commander-in-Chief, and took place at a

special parade of the troops. Photograph No. 1 shows the French General Simonin being invested with collar and badge as K.C.B. No. 2 shows General Mahon decorating Colonel Vacher with the C.B. badge. In No. 3 Lord Granard is handing decorations to the General for N.C.O.'s and men. In No. 4, Sir Bryan Mahon is saluting the French soldier he is decorating.—[Official Photographs supplied by S. and G.]

BRITISH AMBULANCES IN THE VOSGES.

NOT until the war is over and the restrictions of the censorship are removed can more than a brief outline be given of the splendid work carried out in the Vosges by the officers and men of the British Ambulance Committee, whose London office is at 23A, Bruton Street, W.

At the outbreak of the war, in 1914, it occurred to Mr. Bradby Peyman that our French Allies, with their 500-mile battle line, might be able to utilise a service of motor-transport for their wounded. The British Ambulance Committee was created, and a perfectly equipped convoy called into being. It was offered to the French Government, who at once accepted it. This first convoy arrived at the town of G——, in the Vosges, in the middle of January 1915. Our Allies were so pleased with the genuine assistance it immediately rendered that they intimated they would gladly welcome further convoys if the B.A.C. could supply them. The Committee, under the direction of the Duke of Portland as President; of Lord Beresford (who has since inspected the work at the front) as Chairman; and of Mr. Peyman, who has shown untiring energy as Administrator-in-Chief, sent convoy after convoy to help the French. As a result of their efforts and the splendid financial assistance given by the British public, five perfectly equipped sections are at last serving in the war zone. There are now working right up to the trenches 235 men and some 110 ambulances, as well as 10 staff cars, together with the repair-vans, camionnettes, kitchens, and cycle stretcher-cars, bringing the total number of vehicles in the service to 150. During the early part of last year many desperate battles were fought in these mountainous districts. On one occasion the men did not take off their clothes for eighteen days and nights. During one battle, when the French retook a village from the Germans, the ambulance men worked from half-past eight in the morning until half-past three on the following morning, during which time they gave no thought to their

personal danger or to the satisfying of their hunger. Seventeen trips were made by a convoy of twenty cars, and 1003 wounded Frenchmen were carried during that period in our ambulances. One section, owing to the strenuous fighting, and the state of ruin and desolation in the places where they worked, lived and slept in their ambulances for two months.

Frequent mention in the French Army despatches has been made of the coolness and bravery of the men of the British Ambulance Committee in rescuing the wounded under heavy shell-fire.

The men of the British Ambulance Committee are attached to the French Army, receiving French soldiers' pay of 2½d. a day and army rations. All the officers and men in the service of the Committee who are eligible have attested under Lord Derby's Group System; but, in consideration of the importance of their work, the War Office has exempted them until all the forty-six groups have been called up, so long as they are serving with the British Ambulance Committee in the French lines.

Hitherto the men have been extremely fortunate; but one man, Lewis Grayson, was killed by a fragment of shell from the enemy's gun. This was the first loss of life any section sustained up to July 1915. He was hit whilst loading his ambulance with wounded.

In a letter to Lord Kitchener, dated "Grand Quartier Général, Aug. 25, 1915," Brigadier-General H. Yarde-Buller wrote: "May I bring to your Lordship's notice the 'Section Sanitaire Anglaise No. 3,' which I came across at Gerardmer during my recent

visit to the French Front? This Section consists of 30 British ambulances, and has evacuated about 30,000 wounded men. Recently it has been employed in the vicinity of the Lingekopf, where all work has to be carried out at night on the difficult and winding roads of the Vosges Mountains, many of which are under the enemy's fire. The Section is under the command of Mr. Percy Tarbutt, Commandant of the Third Convoy, British Ambulance. General Pouydraguin . . . and General Nollet . . . in whose commands these ambulances work, spoke to me of them in terms of highest praise."

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WEARING GAS-MASKS PROVIDED BY THE FRENCH ARMY: MEN OF THE BRITISH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE'S SERVICE IN THE VOSGES.



Continued. BRITISH AMBULANCE-MEN IN THE VOSGES: (1) A CAPTURED GERMAN AMBULANCE; (2) SITTING-UP CASES; (3) HELD UP; (4) FIRST-AID SHEDS. The British Ambulance Committee's convoys rescue wounded men over a front of more than ninety miles. Of the 235 men serving in the Vosges war-zone, 23 have been awarded the Croix de Guerre. As regards the four photographs above, No. 1, a German ambulance captured by the French, compared with the British type, shows how the Germans have utilised every inch of space, putting six stretchers where we place four. The conditions on a long journey must be stifling. The sitting-up cases (No. 2) average about 75 per cent. on ordinary days. No. 3 shows ambulances held up on the road, to give way to movements of troops, guns, and munitions. In the sheds seen in No. 4, close to the firing-line, famous French doctors work day and night within range of German guns.



TURKISH ERZERUM FLAG-TROPHIES PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: THE NINE REGIMENTAL STANDARDS AND THEIR PICKED ESCORT.

The nine gorgeously decorated Turkish standards captured at the storming of Erzerum were, with the keys of the fortress, specially forwarded by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Emperor of Russia, to whom they were presented at Tsarskoe Selo on March 12, just a month after the taking of the fortress. It took the bearers of the trophies that time, although travelling with dispatch, to cover the distance

between Armenia and the Russian capital. Captain Konieff, the first officer to enter the first of the Turkish forts taken by storm, with nine specially distinguished soldiers, representing the various arms of the Caucasian Army, had charge of the flags and bore them into the Imperial presence, and were decorated by the Emperor with Crosses of St. George for valour. "The standards," describes the

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TURKISH ERZERUM FLAG-TROPHIES PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: TWO OF THE GOLD-EMBROIDERED STANDARDS.

"Morning Post" Petrograd correspondent, "were afterwards taken through Petrograd with a band and a guard of honour and deposited in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The standards are each a couple of yards square, of rich crimson silk, very heavily embroidered in gold with the tughra and a variety of other symbols, surmounted by the Crescent. They look perfectly new, and doubtless date only from the reorganisation of the Turkish armies undertaken by German officers during the past few years." On the page facing are seen Captain Konieff and the bearers of the trophies, wearing their St. George's Crosses; with the nine Turkish flags. On this page two of the flags are displayed to show the embroidered design.—[Photos. by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE GREAT MARCH STORM OF THE WAR YEAR 1916: ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE ELEMENTS NEXT DAY.

The great March storm and blizzard of the War Year 1916 must, surely, mark a record in British meteorological annals. A general disorganisation of railway traffic in the North and widespread telegraphic disorganisation, the destruction of buildings, the uprooting of trees by hundreds, loss of life in places, testify to the severity of the War Year storm. Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 show telegraph-line

damage along the Grand Junction Canal between London and Northamptonshire. No. 3 shows a tree down in Rotten Row, Hyde Park, with, next morning, a lady rider leaping the prostrate trunk. No. 4 is the scene of a fatal accident in London, in North End Road, West Kensington, where an uprooted tree crashed on top of a van, killing the driver.—[Photos. by S. and G., Topical, and Photopress.]



BAYONET-EXERCISE TO ATTRACT RECRUITS: IN TORONTO'S DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS SECTION.

The military authorities in Canada very wisely recognise the stimulus which publicity gives to recruiting, and the value of such displays as that which we illustrate. Just as our own authorities have aided recruiting in London and other cities by great meetings, addresses in streets and squares, and at other points of vantage, so in Canada similar methods have been found splendidly effective. In Toronto, for

instance, as our picture shows, men of a Canadian battalion may be seen engaged in bayonet-exercise in public, in the busy, down-town section of the city, in the presence of a keenly interested crowd of spectators, the great majority of whom are men of military age. The sight of these smart, well set-up young men has had marked effect upon the fine recruiting record in that city. — [Photo. by Photopress.]



FRENCH BOYS AS WAR-WORKERS: YOUNG HANDS IN A BARBED-WIRE FACTORY—THE FIRST STAGE IN THE PROCESS.

Practically everyone in France is engaged in some form of war-work. In the photograph some French boys are seen manipulating wire to be barbed for defence purposes, and guiding it towards a machine. The process of making barbed wire was described and illustrated in our issue of December 8 last, in one of the "How It Works" series. "The wire-drawing works," we then wrote, "in the first place,

supply the wire to the barbed-wire factories in rolls or coils, and the manufacturers use it as received in the preliminary work of the winding machine. . . . Three-twist barbed wire, the form used in the war, is made by means of a very ingenious machine, the object of which is to plait three galvanised wires."—[Official French Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WITH THE "BLUE DEVILS" IN THE VOSGES: AN OVEN FOR BURNING RUBBISH NEAR A CANTONMENT OF CHASSEURS ALPINS.

The Chasseurs Alpins led the van in the French invasion of Alsace through the Vosges. "When the history of the campaign in the Vosges comes to be written," says Mr. E. A. Powell in his interesting book, "Vive La France!" describing his impressions at the front, "a great many pages will have to be devoted to recounting the exploits of the *chasseurs alpins*. The 'Blue Devils,' as the Germans have

dubbed them, are the Highlanders of the French Army, being recruited from the French slopes of the Alps and the Pyrenees. . . . They are the ideal troops for mountain-warfare. They wear a distinctive dark-blue uniform, and the *béret*, or cap, of the French Alps, a flat-topped, jaunty head-dress which is brother to the tam-o'-shanter."—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WHERE AIR ACTIVITY IS INCESSANT: A FRENCH PILOT RETURNING TO CAMP AT SALONIKA AFTER A RECONNAISSANCE.

There is constant activity in the air on both sides at, and in the neighbourhood of, Salonika. Not many days ago Allied airmen bombarded an enemy camp beyond the Greek frontier, and also raided, with destructive effect, one of the Bulgarian munition-depôts, firing the sheds where supplies were stored. As an answer, early on the morning of March 27, five enemy aeroplanes made a foray across the Allied

outposts and dropped bombs on Salonika. In that case, only the unfortunate civilian population suffered, the bombs falling among the houses of poor people on the outskirts. Little or no damage was done to the Allied camps. As the sequel, two of the enemy's five aeroplanes were brought down by the pursuing Allied airmen after driving off the raiders.—[Photo. by H. Manuel.]

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STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA: A FRENCH ARTILLERY CONVOY AND HEAVY GUNS IN RESERVE.

What the enemy's intention may be in regard to Salonika is not yet apparent. In spite of reports of German and Bulgarian movements at various points on the Greek frontier, and accounts of skirmishing at the outposts and artillery firing (which mainly come from Athens), no general move forward in force has, so far, been begun by the enemy. On the other hand, from the Allies' point of view it is satis-

factory to learn that General Sarrail's forces are not only in good health, but calmly confident of success and adequately supplied with munitions and heavy artillery, sufficient to give the enemy a warm, and possibly a surprising, reception, when they do come. Illustrations of the big guns now at Salonika have been given in previous issues; we add another instructive one above.—[Photo. by Gorce.]



LIGHT RAILWAYS USED BY THE FRENCH FOR TRANSPORTING WOUNDED TO A FIELD-AMBULANCE : A STRETCHER CASE ON A TRUCK.

The French have constructed light railways at various points behind their lines for purposes of transport and communication. Here one is being used for taking a wounded man, on whose boots may be seen the thick mud of the trenches, to a field-ambulance station. An instance of the heroic fortitude of the French wounded was given in one of Mr. H. Warner Allen's recent despatches from Verdun : "The

endurance of the French troops during this battle has been beyond all praise. . . . I spoke to a wounded man just back from the firing trench. He had lost his right hand, and I consoled with him on his bad luck. 'That is nothing,' he replied cheerfully ; 'I offered my life to France, and she has only taken my hand, so there I gain.'"—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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THE POILU'S CUP OF TEA À L'ANGLAISE AT THE FRONT: AT THE SIGN OF THE "THÉ MONDAIN."

"In spite of the bombardment," writes the correspondent who sends this photograph, "Poilu could not get along without his cup of tea à l'anglaise! Note the *enseigne*, 'Tea Room des Eparges. Thé Mondain. Open all night. One is requested to bring one's tin cup.' The last line reads, in very poor French—on *ait priés d'aporté son cart.*" The French soldiers evidently enjoy the cup that cheers,

undisturbed by the cacophony of the sign-board. The village of Les Eparges is situated about eleven miles south-east of Verdun and fourteen north-east of St. Mihiel, at a point which commands the plain of the Woëvre, on the southern ridge of the Sonvaux Ravine. It was captured by the French last April, and the Germans subsequently made many attempts to retake it.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



LYING BY SUGGESTION: AN AUSTRIAN COLLECTION OF ITALIAN SHELLS ALLEGED TO HAVE ALL FALLEN "BLIND" AT ONE SPOT.

The Austrians are no less expert than the Germans in the art of juggling with facts with intention to deceive their home public or neutrals, both in print, by means of Berlin and Vienna official wireless telegrams, and pictorially. In the former case, the French and Russian, and our own authorities, on occasion, publish contradictions. In regard to the pictorial lying, we have in previous issues reproduced

several German specimens from German illustrated papers. In this illustration we see an Austrian effort to deceive by means of a display of Italian big high-explosive shells, stated to have fallen "blind" close by. That a percentage of shells fall "blind" over an extensive battle-front is nothing unusual in all armies; but the Austrian exhibition suggests too much for credibility.



FEEDING THE FRENCH ARTILLERY AT VERDUN: SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION CONVEYED TO THE BATTERIES BY MOTOR-LORRY.

The enormous supplies of shells provided for the French guns at Verdun, and the efficiency of the motor-transport service for conveying them to the batteries, were largely the cause of the French success in beating back the German attacks. "All along the roads that lead to Verdun," wrote Mr. H. Warner Allen while the struggle was at its height, "the smell of battle is in the air. Some 20,000 motor-lorries

a day are passing along these roads. . . . There were such stocks of ammunition as passed all belief. By the side of a mountain of big shells, . . . rows of ammunition wagons were standing. . . . Speedily, like clockwork, the wagons were loaded up, and dashed back again, to provide the gunners with fresh means of destruction."—[French Official Photograph; issued by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WOMEN AS FIRE-FIGHTERS IN WAR-TIME: A DRILL SCENE AT A LONDON WORKHOUSE.

With praiseworthy devotion to duty, women are recognising the changed conditions of life in war-time, and the exceptional calls which it makes upon their help in fields of labour hitherto occupied only by men, and no work is too risky or too rough, no danger or discomfort too great, to be faced by them with alacrity. Members of the Women's Volunteer Reserve have commenced duty, as shown in our

photographs, in the work of fighting fire, and are seen in our first picture at drill, with a number of the inmates of a workhouse for aged women in the London area watching them. The workhouse is in the same locality as that in which Charles Lamb lived for a time when he was released from his clerkship and had been emancipated from the "dry drudgery of the desk's dead wood." The neighbour-

[Continued opposite.]



COMFORTABLE, BUT ALERT: WOMEN FIRE-"MEN" IN THEIR BUNKS, READY TO ANSWER THE CALL OF DUTY.

hood so associated with Elia and his delightful essays was then one of the semi-rural resorts of citizens of London. To-day, this workhouse provides a home for indigent women, whose safety is now further protected by the plucky women whom we see at drill, and, in the second picture, resting in their bunks with lanterns suspended overhead ready to hand and ropes to assist them in getting out of bed if

fire should occur from a Zeppelin raid or any other cause. These capable fire-fighters are equipped with all necessary appliances, and are also well instructed in First-Aid work. This latter point is one of no little importance, as it not only ensures technical correctness in handling aged or injured subjects, but makes possible a speedy treatment of wounds or burns which may be of the utmost value.—[Photos. by C.N.]



A NEW PHASE OF WAR WORK: WOMEN WINDOW-CLEANERS AT CAMBRIDGE.
To the many forms of labour in which women are replacing men must now be added window-cleaning. Our photograph shows women employed by the Cambridge Window-Cleaning Company at work on an "outside job." They handle their ladders deftly and perform their task with skill and thoroughness.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A PHASE OF MODERN WARFARE: FRENCH SOLDIERS BOMB-THROWING AT VERDUN.
The throwing of bombs into the opposing trenches goes on continuously, and many different kinds of missiles are used for the purpose. When the enemy trench is near enough, hand-grenades are used, as on the occasion here illustrated, where two French bombers are seen at work in the trenches near Verdun. At greater distances grenades are fired from rifles, or larger bombs from trench-mortars.—[Photo. by C.N.]



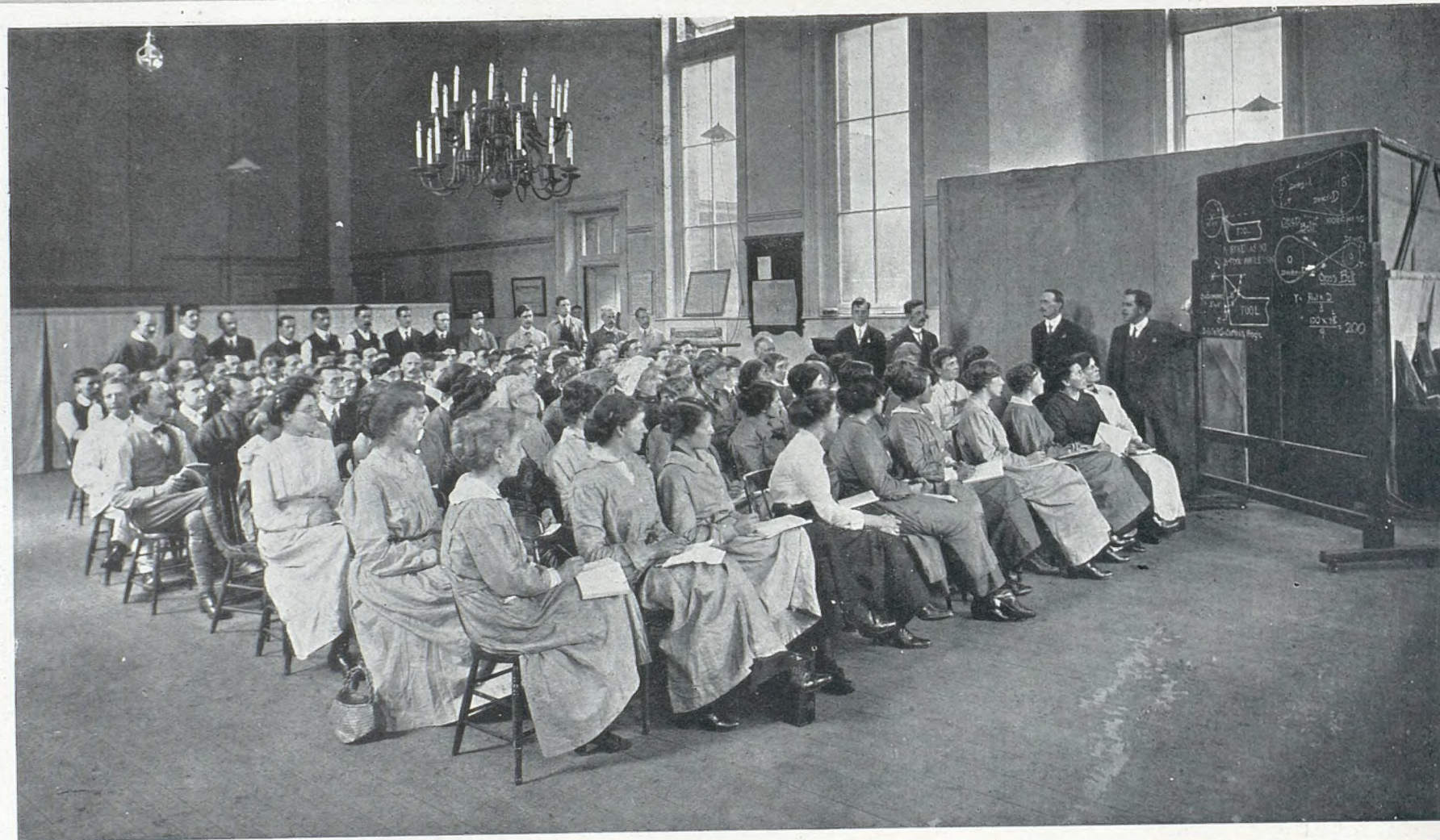
THE VISIT OF PRINCE ALEXANDER: A SERBIAN NURSE IN HYDE PARK.

The Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, whose visit to London has caused so much interest, has only brought a small suite with him, including a bodyguard, of which an important member is the Serbian nurse seen in our photograph. A picturesque figure in her long, dark cloak, nun-like veil, and white cap, the nurse also looks very capable and a typical wearer of the Red Cross.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



A KHAKI 'BUS-CONDUCTRESS': IN HER NEW AND BECOMING UNIFORM.

The woman-conductor is proving so satisfactory a substitute for men who have answered the call to serve their country, and are now at the front, or in military training, or doing some sort of war-work, that it looks as though she were come to stay. Alert, helpful to unaccustomed travellers, she well becomes her smart new khaki uniform, and is winning good opinions and good wishes.—[Photo. by Photopress.]

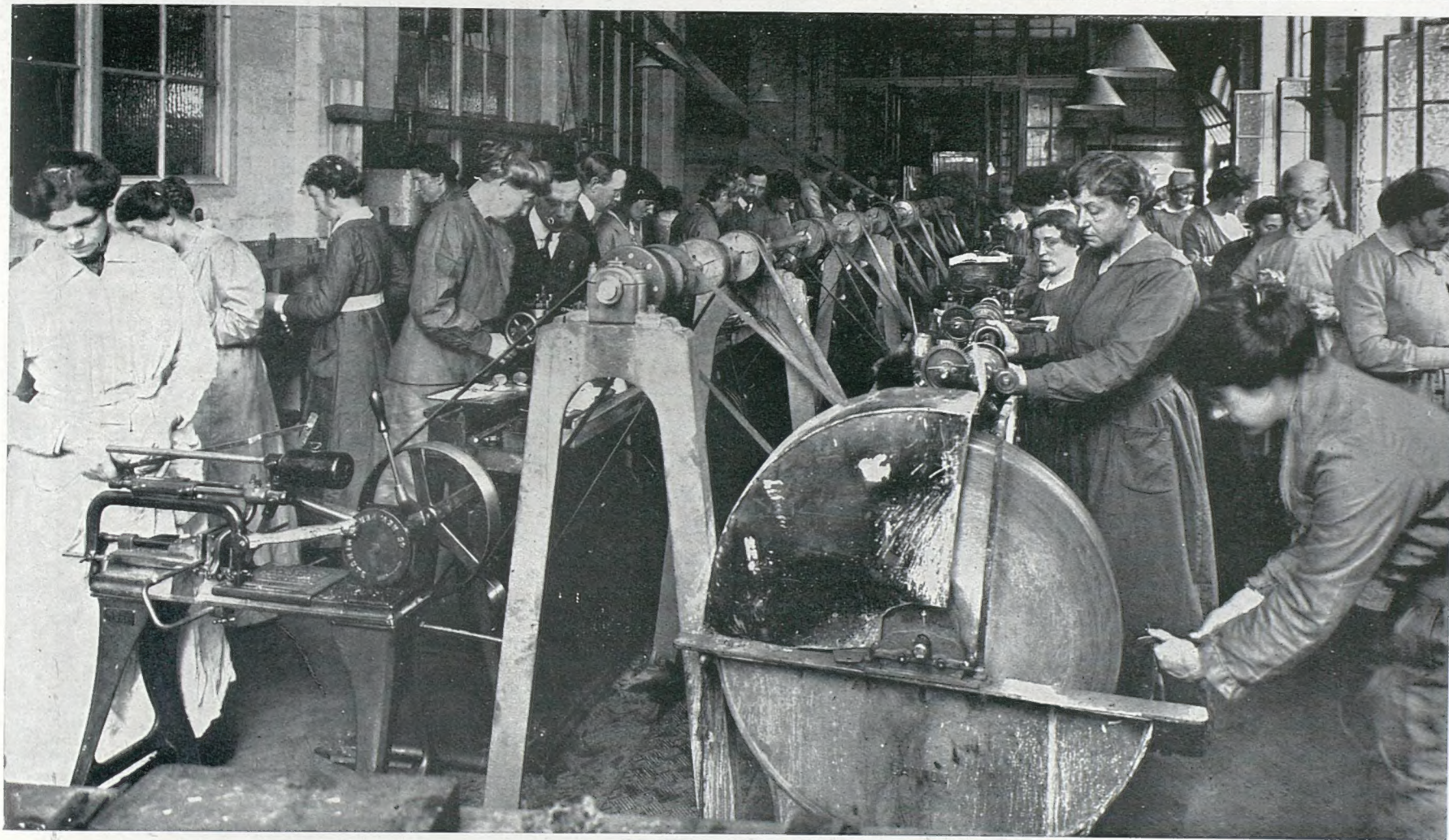


MUNITION-WORKERS IN TRAINING RECENTLY VISITED BY THE QUEEN: A CLASS FOR MEN AND WOMEN AT SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alexander of Teck, visited recently the classes for training men and women munition-workers which the London County Council has established at the Shoreditch Technical Institute. Her Majesty, who was keenly interested, saw the whole of the work in progress and conversed with several of the students. She also inspected the other departments of

the Institute, including the work of boys making crutches and splints for wounded soldiers. The classes, which are given free, consist of a six-weeks' course of instruction of four hours' daily attendance. Some thousands of students have already been trained, and most of them have secured well-paid employment. Intending students should apply to the Education Officer, L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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WOMAN'S PART IN THE ORGANISATION OF VICTORY: MUNITION-WORKERS LEARNING TO USE MACHINERY AT THE SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

As men are called up in ever-increasing numbers to join the Army, there will be more and more openings for women as munition-workers and in other capacities. In certain factories machinery has been installed so that heavy shells are easily handled, and the necessary machine operations are conducted by women. In other places light machine work is carried on by women only, and the same physical

strength is not required as in the case of shell work. Other women are employed on the gauging of shells and shell parts and the examining of cartridges and similar accessories. This work requires speed and accuracy, and girls show particular adaptability in it. Women of education and intelligence can obtain posts as forewomen or supervisors in factories.

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CZECHS IN LONDON GREET "THE FUTURE KING OF JUGOSLAVIA": A SLAV DEMONSTRATION TO HONOUR THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA. The Slav colony in London held a demonstration on Sunday, April 2, in honour of Prince Alexander of Serbia. A procession representing the various Slav nationalities, including Czechs and Croats of Austro-Hungarian birth, marched to Claridge's Hotel, where the Prince was staying. They carried their national flags, together with banners, bearing messages of welcome to the Prince, and inscriptions demanding independence for the Czechs and release from the Austro-Hungarian yoke. As Prince Alexander happened to be absent they went on to Hyde Park, where patriotic speeches were delivered. Our photograph shows part of the procession forming up before marching to the hotel. On Saturday the Prince and his suite were entertained by the King and Queen to lunch at Buckingham Palace.—[Photo. by Topical.]